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MANPOWER BILL IS NOW A LAW LIKELY

Passed Senate by Unanimous Vote and Meets Approval in the House Later. No Great Point of Difference Except the Modified Work or Fight Clause That was Injected Into it

(Boise Statesman)

The manpower bill bringing with it the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old was passed late Tuesday by the senate, with modified work or fight clause.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed and the measure now goes to conference between the house and senate with no difference for serious controversies except the work or fight provision.

The senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. There were 75 affirmative votes.

The work or fight amendment written into the bill by the senate military committee was approved by the senate by a vote of 40 to 29 with an amendment providing that it shall not apply to strikers who return to work and submit their demands to the war labor board.

The test came on a motion by Senator McKellar of Tennessee to strike out the clause after the modification, proposed by Senator Cummins of Iowa, had been adopted 73 to 9.

Senator Fall's amendment to make men up to 50 years of age subject to draft and providing for their classification for military, industrial or other service subject to the president's regulations, was rejected 54 to 9.

Vigorous support for the "work or fight" clause was given by Senator Poinsett of Washington who said "so-called labor leaders" opposing the section do not truly represent American working men. He expressed the opinion that a majority of working men do not seek any special privilege or exemption under the draft law and resent the activity of union leaders.

The war department regards such legislation as unnecessary because all steps needed to prevent slackers from taking advantage of deferred classification can be taken under the existing work or fight regulations.

Efforts to insert such a provision failed in the house and it is expected there will be strong oppositions to even the modified version adopted by the senate when the measure goes to conference.

An amendment by Senator Poinsett of Washington to make the minimum draft age 19 instead of 18 years was defeated 58 to 14.

Senator Vandaman's substitute to make the minimum age 21 years was rejected by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

Senator Kirby's amendment to make the minimum draft age 20 years was rejected 60 to 12.

Senator Gore's amendment establishing separate classes for men of 20 and 18 years and providing for their being called in that order after all above 21 "consistent with the public interest" have been called, was rejected by a decisive viva voce vote.

Another Gore amendment proposing that steps be taken to postpone as long as possible the service of youths under 19 was also defeated.

An amendment by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, providing that men below 19 should not be called upon except for training also was voted down.

A final amendment by Senator Poinsett, to make the minimum age 19, was defeated 52 to 21 after many minor amendments proposed had been defeated.

Speaking in support of making 18 years the minimum age, Senator Hitchcock declared before peace can come the allies must have a great military triumph.

The Nebraska senator said the German people must be taught that their only way to live is as other nations live, and must learn to accept justice

from a days work and has 15 minutes to wash, shave, change clothes and clean up his tent and probably sew on a half dozen buttons or a torn place in his shirt before he has to stand retreat or inspection. Now he hasn't any time to untie or tie knots in ribbons in Red Cross sets and place every little article in its separate cell. What I would like would be a bag with a draw string in it. One with nothing in it at all. I want it made out of any kind of cloth, colored calico or any material which will stand wear or hard knocks, any ordinary cloth like bright colored calico or even plain white cloth. I would prefer a dark or colored cloth as it won't show dirt. Don't ever tell any Honor Guard or Red Cross girls what I said as they might think I don't appreciate the work bag but there is more truth than poetry in what I say. I have collar ornaments and pins and odd coins and the like scattered clear through my barrack bag. A barrack bag is similar to the ones Uncle Jim used to have. I would like to have it about 6 by 10, or 8 by 8 or 4 by 8 or 10. I am not particular, with a draw string in the top. Now mother if you will make this for me I will turn seven hand springs. Well there is not much news. Give my love to Enid and all the kids and tell them to think of me once in a while. By the way don't try to fix anything fancy as it would be just like making a lot of fine trinkets to send up in the mountains to Dad and me when we go to get wood.

Well did you get the picture and letters? I have only received 3 or 4 letters since I have been in camp here so you folks will have to snap out of your dope.

With love,
Chas.
P. S. You may tell the boys that at last I have got Ruben Haines where I want him he is a raw recruit and I an old veteran, hal hal! He is a pretty good scout now. Wouldn't some of the boys laugh to see him and me sitting on a bench or leaning on a counter having ice cream together.

Charles.

INFORMATION TO KNITTERS

That the millions of Red Cross knitters may know the plans of the Red Cross for future knitting, Geo. E. Scott, Acting Manager of the American Red Cross, today issued the following statement:

"When the War Industries Board sometime ago advised the Red Cross that future production of knitting yarn would be greatly reduced we immediately commenced to purchase all yarns suitable for our knitting. As a result we have today in stock or on order 1,400,000 pounds of yarn for distribution to our chapters. It is hoped that we may obtain some additional yarn from wool unsuitable for government uses. The expected total will however be considerably below the ten million pounds used last year. While the total of yarn we can secure is being determined, we are studying how to use our supply to produce only garments which are most essential. When a conclusion is reached we will announce our full program of knitting."

"In addition to this stock of yarn, the Red Cross has ready for distribution 1,600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 384,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets and 1,328,000 pairs of socks a total of 3,674,000 articles. We are hopeful that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the more urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter. In this connection it will be of interest to the women who have been knitting to know that from September 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, the Red Cross distributed 5,875,000 knitted garments to the Army and Navy of the United States." During the same period 870,000 knitted articles were sent to the Red Cross Commissioners in France and Italy for distribution to soldiers, sailors and civilians.

"At the request of the War Industries Board, with which the Red Cross works in close cooperation, we have urged Chapters and individual workers not to buy wool in the open market but to secure their materials through our Department of Supplies."

No one needs to admonish General Foch to "get busy." He is already the busiest man in France.

MORE HARNEY COUNTY BOYS GO SEPTEMBER 5

The following Harney County boys have been ordered to be in readiness to take their departure on September 5 for Camp Lewis for army duty:

Lewis M. Hugget, Narrows; Jesse Bain, Harney; Donald Hotchkiss, Burns; Ralph Pavey, Burns; Paul Howe, Ontario; James L. Williams, Riley; L. H. McPhail, Santa Cruz; James Lewis, Blitzen; D. C. Hibbard, Burns; C. E. Howard, Nampa; Rodrick MacArthur, Drewsey; Harry McComb, Portland; L. H. McPhearsen, Burns; Augustine Yoachum, Andrews; C. T. Manning, Portland; E. E. Laufear, Burns; Charley Otley, Lawen; Walter P. George, Lawen; Otto Johnson, Juntura; Raymond Welty, Drewsey; Conrad Cantelberg, Andrews. The above exhausted the 1917 class and the following have been placed in this draft from the 1918 registration: Floyd Baker, Burns; Paul Krueger, Buchanan; Harold Cawfield, Van; Lewis Gleason, Lawen; Norman Upson, Drewsey; Walter McLeod, Catlow; Floy Jones, Narrows.

DIRTY POTATO CELLARS WASTE MUCH OF THE CROP

Clean up the potato cellars now and don't wait until harvest, says the United States Department of Agriculture in pointing out that the potato crop promises to be a big one, and that there is no excuse for allowing losses by rot in storage.

Among the suggestions the department makes are the following: Get rid of every bit of vegetable matter in the storage cellar; sweep and brush until it is clean; then give a thorough dose of fungicide either gas or spray, the quickest and easiest to apply being formaldehyde gas. For each 1,000 cubic feet of space use 10 ounces of formaldehyde and 5 of potassium permanganate. Pour the formalin over the permanganate in a deep container and then leave the cellar immediately, because the gas is given off at once.

Should it be found that these chemicals are too expensive, the department recommends a bordeaux mixture of 5-5-50 strength. It may be applied with hand sprayer, pump, or broom; it is effective when thoroughly used and it does not cost much.

It is expecting too much says the department, to look for potatoes fit for market from a dirty, unventilated cellar. Time, money, and work spent in growing a crop are wasted if the potatoes are stored where dead potatoes are carrying over the organisms that cause rots. Dry rot attacks newly stored potatoes through bruises and wounds and spreads throughout the stored supply.

Many farmers, it is stated, have cellars that now contain piles or sacks of potatoes, all rotten, sacks and all, and constituting a wet, foul mass that helps to decay the timbers and menaces the crop to be stored.

While there is no way to estimate the loss due to the neglect and uncleanness in potato storages, it is known to amount to a great deal, not only in spoiled human food but in rotten sacks, and in actual money spent in the labor of handling unmarketable material, and in lowered sale. There never was a time, unmarket value of what is left to put in the department, when something to eat was so valuable as now, and when so much effort has been expended in food production. For the same reasons there never was a time when the prevention of this waste was so important.

TENDER RECEPTION TO RETIRING PASTOR AND WIFE.

The people of the First Presbyterian church of this city tendered a reception to Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Shields last Tuesday evening at the church. Quite a number of the friends were present and a pleasant evening was spent socially. The congregation presented Rev. Shields with a handsome auto robe as a token of their esteem. Light refreshments were served.

Rev. and Mrs. Shields have been here for the past two years and he has been a very active worker in the church during his stay. He is a capable man and one who will make things go wherever he is located. He has not yet determined where he will locate.

Buy a War Saving Stamp.

STATE RENEWS SUIT TO RECOVER LANDS

Attorney General Files Complaint Alleging Fraud and Forgeries in The Pacific Live Stock Cases. Demand Title Reverted and Accountings of Money. 18,000 Acres Involved

60,000 OFFICERS NEEDED FOR ARMY

A special dispatch from San Francisco to the Oregonian says:

The universities and colleges of the United States have been called to help supply thousands of commissioned officers. Plans to transform all such educational institutions of the West into military schools to meet the need for officers were discussed here today at a meeting of the heads and other representatives of many of these institutions with military authorities.

Among those who addressed the meeting, were Presidents Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University; Rufus B. Von Kleinsmidt, University of Arizona; C. A. Dunning, Colorado College, and W. J. Kerr, Oregon Agricultural College.

Among the military representatives were Brigadier-General E. J. McClernard, commandant of the Presidio; Colonel H. M. Dickman, commandant to the Students' Army Training Camp and Major C. V. Vogues, of Pomona College.

That the War Department will need 60,000 officers of all ranks between now and next July for service with the Army overseas and at home and that a large proportion of this number must come from the colleges and universities of the United States, was the announcement made at the conference by Major W. R. Orion, of the general staff.

Of this number 20,000 are urgently needed for the Field Artillery 2000 for the Engineers and 600 for the Quartermaster's department.

Complete mobilization of all colleges and universities for the purpose of developing officer material is necessary and complete readjustment at these institutions must be made to put them practically on a military basis.

The plan contemplates the induction into the Students' Army Training Corps of all men of draft age who register as members of the students bodies.

Division into two classes, A and B, will then be made. In the former will be placed men having completed a grammar school course for special training, while in class B will be placed those who have completed high school courses. Intensive military instruction and special collegiate courses will be given them. Those who show immediate qualifications for commissions will be sent to officers' training camps, those who give promise will be allowed to continue their course until they qualify for detail to such camps and those who show no capacity for command will be withdrawn and sent to depots for military service in the ranks.

The students will receive pay of privates with quarters and mess supplied. The educational institutions will provide barracks and mess arrangements similar to provisions at cadet camps for which the Government will reimburse them at the rate of \$2 per day per man.

The War Department will uniform and equip the students and Army officers will be detailed as commandants and military instructors. All vacation periods will be discontinued as well as the summer camps which have been planned. The new system is expected to be in operation in all institutions by October 1.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday School, 10 o'clock. Church Service, 11 o'clock. Mrs. H. A. Hunt will speak. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Ladies Mission Society Wednesday from 2 until 5 o'clock. Every body welcome.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 26.—(Special to the Oregonian)—About 18,000 acres of land in Grant and Harney counties are involved in the latest complaint filed by the state in the celebrated Pacific Livestock land-fraud cases.

This complaint was filed by Attorney-General Brown in Harney County Circuit Court today, and allegations of fraud are based largely upon alleged forgeries said to have been perpetrated by or through the instrumentality of John S. Devine and W. B. Todhunter. Because of such forgeries and the alleged manipulation of the lands involved, the complaint asserts that the counties of Grant and Harney have been sparsely settled and their development seriously retarded.

Some of the forgeries alleged to have been discovered by Theodore Kytko, handwriting expert, date as far back as 1879, and it is charged that through Henry Miller and F. A. Hyde, these forgeries were later used to develop the immense holdings of the Pacific Livestock Company, which have been a part of the great Miller & Lux estate.

Under the complaint it is asked that title to the lands be reverted to the state and that an accounting be rendered to the state of all money received from the use and benefit of the lands the state seeking to recover judgment for the profits and cost of the suit.

This cause mainly differs from allegations made in the past relative to these lands, in that charges of forgery are substituted for the charges that the lands were secured by dummy entrymen. The complaint also asserts that false applications, which were purported to be genuine, were filed with the state, and that the lands were secured through seemingly regular operations.

The original Pacific Livestock Company land fraud cases were brought in 1914 by Attorney General Crawford at the instance of ex-Governor West, alleged irregularities being discovered when the State Water Board started to adjudicate the waters of Silvies River in Harney County in 1913. But this suit was based on the theory of dummy entrymen.

This suit was allowed to drag along until Governor West and Attorney-General Crawford, retired from office and nothing was done. The matter was revived in the 1917 Legislature when an effort was made to secure funds for the prosecution of the case.

After a warm fight towards the close of the session the funds were denied and the matter was later taken up with the Emergency Board, which agreed to furnish funds when ever the regular appropriation was exhausted. Money from the school fund is to be used in the prosecution and to be repaid by the state.

Attorney-General Brown has been working on the assumption that the original complaint would not hold good under the theory of the dummy entrymen these cases not being parallel to the Hyde-Benson cases which have been won by the state.

TO MEET WITH LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEES

To all Liberty Loan Committees: Mr. J. D. Zurcher field manager of the Fourth Liberty Loan, will meet with the Harney county Liberty Loan Organization, at the Commercial Club rooms on Monday September 2nd, at 2:30.

This will be an open meeting, the public is invited and the committees urged to be present at this important conference.

J. J. Donegan, Manager.